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3730

MEMORANDUM

TO: FILE

DATE 11/3/87

FROM:

S. Jones

SUBJECT: Elimination Recommendation - Tracerlab

SITE

NAME: Tracerlab

ALTERNATE

NAME:

CITY:

Boston

STATE: MA

OWNER(S)

Past: Tracerlab

Current: not known

Owner contacted ☐ yes ☒ no; if yes, date contacted

TYPE OF OPERATION

☐ Research & Development☐ Facility Type☐ Production scale testing☐ Pilot Scale☐ Bench Scale Process☐ Theoretical Studies☐ Sample & Analysis☐ Manufacturing☐ University☐ Research Organization☒ Government Sponsored Facility☒ Other air force work☐ Production☐ Disposal/Storage

TYPE OF CONTRACT

none with AEC

☐ Prime☐ Subcontractor☐ Purchase Order☐

Other information (i.e., cost + fixed fee, unit price, time & material, etc)

Contract/Purchase Order #

CONTRACTING PERIOD:

OWNERSHIP:

AEC/MED
OWNEDAEC/MED
LEASEDGOVT
OWNEDGOVT
LEASEDCONTRACTOR
OWNEDCONTRACTOR
LEASED

LANDS

☐☐☐☐☐☐

BUILDINGS

☐☐☐☐☐☐

EQUIPMENT

☐☐☐☐☐☐

ORE OR RAW MATL

☐☐☐☐☐☐

FINAL PRODUCT

☐☐☐☐☐☐

WASTE & RESIDUE

☐☐☐☐☐☐

not known

AEC/MED INVOLVEMENT AT SITE

Control

- ☐ AEC/MED managed operations
- ☐ AEC/MED responsible for accountability
- ☐ AEC/MED overviewed operations
- ☐ Contractor had total control
- ☒ unknown

☐ Health Physics Protection

- ☐ Little or None
- ☐ AEC/MED responsibility
- ☐ Contractor responsibility

MATERIALS HANDLED:

Type (on basis of records reviewed)

- ☐ No Radioactive
- ☐ Natural Radioactive from Feed Materials Production
 - ☐ Ore
 - ☐ Refined Source Material
 - ☐ Residue
- ☐ Natural Radioactive Material from Non-Nuclear Activities
- ☐ Man-Made
- ☐ Other _____

Comment _____

Quantities (on the basis of records reviewed)

- ☐ None
- ☐ Production Quantities
- ☒ Small Amounts

Comment _____

OTHER PERTINENT FACTS:

- ☒ Facility was Licensed

- ☐ During AEC/MED-Related Operations
- ☐ For Similar Activities
- ☐ For Other Activities

Comment licensed to receive small quantities of special
nuclear, power, & byproduct materials

- ☐ Commercial Production Involving Radioactive Material during AEC/MED Operations

- ☐ Facility was Decontaminated and Released

- ☐ Availability of Close Out Records

☐ None

☐ Some

☐ Sufficient

- ☐ Radioactive Status:

YES MAYBE PROBABLY NOT
NOT

Contaminated	---	---	---	---
Potential for				
Exposure				
(accessible)	---	---	---	---

QUANTITY OF RECORDS AVAILABLE:

☒ Very Little ☐ Some ☐ Sufficient

PROBABILITY OF FINDING ADDITIONAL RECORDS:

☒ Low ☐ Possible ☐ High

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- ☒ Eliminate
☐ Consider for Remedial Action
☐ Collect More Data

Comment Did work for The Air force
Did work for Raytheon (probably under subcontract) - obtained significant

REFERENCES: See attached

AEC Report to Congress - 1956
1961

SUMMARY

Traculab was referenced in AEC reports to Congress
(1956) as being licensed to handle special
nuclear, byproduct, and source material
in order to conduct secret work for the Air Force
There was also a mention in the 1961 report that
they were licensed to conduct commercial
waste disposal services.

The correspondence we have found has been for
accountability status (to receive U_3O_8 irradiation
samples, presumably for air force work only).

Because of this, I recommend the site be
eliminated from RUSRAP consideration.

quantities of Ce^{137} from ORD and used to impregnate small ceramic
blocks (cylindrical) for Raytheon - These blocks were in turn enclosed in
glass envelopes and served as major elements of cesium spark gap tubes.
Most of the tubes produced by Raytheon were disposed of at LORW (2001).
The tubes were ultimately used in the manufacture of electronics.
Actual quantity & schedule of production

unacceptable

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11/03/87

TRACERLAB

DATE	FILE#	FROM	TO	SUBJECT	SITES	BOX #	
06/06/52	MA.11	KASSCHAU, K.	LARSON, C.	U308 IRRADIATION FOR TRACERLAB, INC.	TRACERLAB	26/69	1733
12/28/49	3.4	GUSTAVSON, S.	BELMORE, F.	1950 SF ACCOUNTABILITY SURVEY SCHEDULE	MULTIPLE, BNL, MCW, MIDDLESEX, VITRO, HARSHAW, SIMONDS SAW, COLUMBIA, BRUSH BERYLLIUM, MIT, NEW BRUNSWICK, UNIV. ROCHESTER, SYLVANIA, COLUMBIA, NBS, RENSSELAER, TRACERLAB, WESTERN RESERVE UNIV	108/25	3171

at the mate-
Inc. via the
ar Metals later
receipt of an addi-
of fuel element test
lates.

burgh, Pa., requested
increase from 10 to 25
icensed to receive and
additional 15 grams

was issued a license
containing uranium
for incorporation in
technic Institute for
t.

applied for a license
aterials Testing Reac-
roleum research.

applied for a license
uranium enriched in
The firm requested
50 kilograms of con-

was issued a license
enriched to about 90
on effects of reactor-
lements. This com-
receipt at its Alliance,
grams of uranium 235
uranium 235. This
project for Atomic

issued a license author-
plutonium which will
anyl nitrate hexahy-
Laboratory.

was issued a license
source at its Phoenix
anium 235 contained
duct material as may

Tracerlab, Inc. was issued a license authorizing its receipt of small quantities of special nuclear, source, and byproduct materials for use in work the firm is performing at its Boston, Mass. and Richmond, Calif. laboratories for the U. S. Air Force.

U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., applied for a license to receive and possess 10 milligrams of uranyl nitrate, the uranium content of which is enriched to 99.9 per cent in the isotope uranium 235, for use in research and development work to be conducted by the Survey at the Naval Gun Factory and Carnegie Institution of Washington.

U. S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco, Calif., applied for an allocation of and a license to possess small quantities of special nuclear materials for use in its research and development program.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. applied for licenses to receive and possess at its Blairsville and Forest Hills, Pa., plants uranium metal and uranium dioxide enriched in uranium 235 for use in the manufacture of various types of fuel elements.

Source Material Licenses

Source material licenses were issued or renewed for 1,050 organizations or individuals between January 1 and June 30, 1956. These included 386 to producers, 13 to processors, 66 to distributors, 153 to consumers, and 432 to exporters.

Byproduct Material Licensing

The use of radioisotopes in medicine, industry, and agriculture continue to grow. At May 31, 1956, there were 3,279 licensed users in the United States representing an increase of 304 licensees since November 30, 1955. Total shipments of radioisotopes during this period amounted to 5,875 including 369 shipments for export. Appendix 4 lists the types of radioisotopes for which licenses were issued and also shows the numbers of users by class and location. New developments in the field are reported in the sections on Physical Research and Biology and Medicine.

New regulations simplifying procedures for domestic distribution of radioisotopes and removing certain restrictions on sales abroad were issued January 11 and became effective February 10, 1956 (see Appendix 7). Coupled with the reduction in prices for isotopes to be used in biomedical and agricultural research within the United States,

totalled 833. This figure includes 273 licenses issued to export. As of November 30, there were 600 source material licenses in effect exclusive of export licenses.

Byproduct Material Licensing (Radioisotopes)

During the year ending November 30, 1,470 byproduct material licenses and 5,673 amendments and renewals of existing licenses were issued. Included in this number are 1,033 new byproduct material licensees: 367 in the field of medicine, 338 industrial firms, 251 Federal and State laboratories, and 77 in other fields. As of November 30, 6,512 organizations and individuals in the United States possessed byproduct material licenses. There was a net increase of 605 licenses during the past year, of which 27 percent were industrial. Appendix 4 shows the number of byproduct material licenses issued by State and type of user. Two licenses were issued, pursuant to Section 30.24(f) of Part 30, Code of Federal Regulations, to authorize distribution of various types of gaging, ion generating and chromatography analytical devices for use under general license. As of November 30, there were 15 licenses in effect for this activity.

Waste Disposal Licensing

As of November 30, 1961, there were eight organizations licensed to conduct commercial services involving the disposal at sea of radioactive activity, packaged radioactive waste. One license, held by Coastal Marine Disposal Co., Long Beach, Calif.,⁵ was revoked. No other organizations were licensed during 1961. The licensed firms are:

American Mail Line, Seattle, Wash.
California Salvage Co., San Pedro, Calif.
Crossroads Marine Disposal Corp., Boston, Mass.
Isotopes Specialties Co., Burbank, Calif.
New England Tank Cleaning Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Nuclear Engineering Co., Pleasanton, Calif. and Kearny, N.J.
Ocean Transport Co., San Francisco, Calif.
The Walker Trucking Co., New Britain, Conn.

With the exception of American Mail Line, these firms are authorized to conduct commercial waste disposal services by transfer to Commission-designated sites near Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Idaho Falls, Idaho, for land burial. The following companies are authorized to conduct commercial waste disposal services by transfer for land burial only:

⁵ See pp. 419-420, Annual Report to Congress (January-December 1960).

Industrial Waste
Nuclear Chem W
Radiological Ser
U.S. Nuclear Co
Tracerlab, Inc.,

In addition, seven
of their own lov
S. Naval Medical
conducts its
organizations are:

California Rese
National Instit
Sony Mobile C
U.S. Fish & WI
U.S. Naval R
Calif.

University of C
University of I

Advisory Committee

During 1961 the
ACRS held 9
meetings.

During 9 priv
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The Committee p
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the Commission

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Four members
acted reappoin
Committee by the

Dr. John C.

Dr. David

Alamos, N

Dr. John P.

The ACRS el

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for year 19

Industrial Waste Disposal Corp., Houston, Tex.
 Nuclear Chem Waste Disposal Corp., Houston, Tex.
 Radiological Service Co., Long Island, N.Y.
 U.S. Nuclear Corp., Burbank, Calif.
 Tracerlab, Inc., Waltham, Mass.

In addition, seven organizations continue to be authorized to dispose of their own low-activity packaged radioactive waste at sea. The U.S. Naval Medical Research Laboratory, New London, Conn., no longer conducts its own waste disposal operations. The licensed organizations are:

California Research Laboratory, Richmond, Calif.
 National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.
 Socony Mobile Oil Co., Paulsboro, N.J.
 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Beaufort, N.C.
 U.S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco, Calif.
 University of Georgia, Sapelo Island, Ga.
 University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii

Advisory Committee on Reactor Safety

During 1961 the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS) held 9 meetings of the full committee and 30 subcommittee meetings. It furnished to the Commission 42 letters of advice concerning 9 privately owned, 16 Commission-owned, and 12 reactor projects owned by other agencies of the Federal Government. The Committee participated with the staff of the Commission in discussions directed toward the development of guides to be used in selection of reactor sites. In addition, the Committee recommended that certain studies be undertaken in other matters related to reactor safety. (More complete details on ACRS activities will be carried in the Commission's Annual Report on Indemnification and ACRS Operations which will be submitted on March 31, 1962.)

Four members of the ACRS completed initial four-year terms and declined reappointment. Three new members were appointed to the Committee by the Commission. They are:

Dr. John C. Geyer, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Dr. David B. Hall, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, N. Mex.
 Dr. John P. Howe, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

The ACRS elected Dr. Franklin A. Gifford, Jr., to serve as its chairman, and Dr. Henry W. Newson to serve as vice-chairman during calendar year 1962.

issued to exporters
 material licenses in effect

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1,470 byproduct materials
 of existing licenses was
 33 new byproduct materials
 industrial firms, 251 Federal
 fields. As of November
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 net increase of 605 licenses
 were industrial users
 product material licenses
 issued, pursuant to Section
 regulations, to authorize dis-
 n generating and chroma-
 er general license. As of
 ect for this activity.

eight organizations licensed
 the disposal at sea of low-
 license, held by Coastwise
 was revoked. No new
 The licensed firms are:

lif.
 Boston, Mass.
 lif.
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Calif. and Kearny, N.J.
 Calif.
 ain, Conn.

Line, these firms are also
 disposal services by transfer
 Ridge, Tenn., and Idaho
 ing companies are author-
 services by transfer to